

BARTHA, Zoltan, dr. (Budapest, VIII., Kerepesi ut 17.); SZOR, Peter, dr.
(Budapest, VIII., Kerepesi ut 17.)

Determination of modulus of shear in rubber. Acta chimica Hung
33 no.3:359-379 '62.

1. Research Institute of Rubber Industry.

BARTHA, Zoltan; KARLINSZKY, Laszlo; SZOR, Peter

Formation mechanism of porous rubber materials. I. (To be contd.)
Magy kem folyoir 68 no.2:65-71 F '62.

1. Gumiipari Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

BARTHA, Zoltan; KARLINSZKY, Laszlo; SZOR, Peter

Formation mechanism of porous rubber materials. II. Magy kem
folyoir 68 no.2:71-77 F '62.

1. Gumiipari Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

CA

The absorption of gelatin-dye phosphors. P. Frohlich and P. Sutor. *Data Univ. Siegen, Chem. et Phys.*, 2, 61-7 (1918)(in German). The absorption spectrum of Naphthol blue black showed two max. at 450 and 550 m μ . The spectral distribution and the form of absorption curves of the gelatin-dye phosphor were the same as in aq. solns.; thus the absorbing ions or ion groups are unchanged. The absorption coeffs. of all gelatin-dye solns. are functions of the concns. The thickness of plates and concn. have certain effects. The reflection const. seemed to be independent of λ . István Fájaly

CA

The dependence of the emission of gelatin dyes on the concentration. P. Szer. *Acta Univ. Szegd., Chem. et Phys.*, 2, 107 (1948) (in English).—Expts. with gelatin plates with Na fluorescein 0.15 mm. thick proved that the emission max. of gelatin dyes shift toward longer wave lengths with increase in dye concn. There exist optimal concns. but the emission bands called, in unit concn. are found below each other. The concn. has an influence on emission as well as on absorption.
Istvan Fimay

CA

3

The relationship between the absorption and emission of the alcoholic solution of Acridine Orange NO. P. Szor (Univ. Szeged, Hung.), *Acta Univ. Szeged., Chem. et Phys.*, 2, 249-55 (1950) (in English).—Investigations were carried out to det. the extent to which the 2 tautomer forms of Acridine Orange NO participate in the establishment of fluorescence phenomena. The ESR of the dye contg. 1.12 and 0.11 mg. /l. was examd. in a neutral medium. Maxima of absorption bands were 416, 474, and 500 m μ ; the corresponding ϵ values were 1.2, 0.75, and 0.91. When the dye soln. contained 1×10^{-3} to $1.0 N$ HCl and 0.132 mg. /l. dye, the max. values of band I decreased with increasing HCl concn., whereas the maxima of bands II and III increased. When the HCl concn. reached the ratio of 1.6 mols. HCl to each dye mol., absorption values scarcely varied. This seems to prove that if there are 1-2 mols. HCl for each dye mol., then tautomer A exists to dominating extent and further mols. of HCl have no effect on absorption, or on the equil. of the tautomeric dyes. When NaOH (up to 1×10^{-3} to $1 \times 10^{-2} N$) was added to the soln. contg. 0.132 g./l. dye, band I was predominant. When the absorption bands ranging between 410 and 430 m μ were observed in an alk. medium, a divergence was found between analytical data and actually measured values. The same difference was noted in neutral solns. as well, but was not observed in acid media. This seems to show that with the addn. of alkali a new max. develops at the boundary of the ultraviolet and visible spectrum. The emission spectra of neutral, acid, and alk. solns. of the dye were also examd., and the comparison of the respective emission bands proved that the fluorescence emission is caused by one of the tautomeric forms.

István Finály

CA

The self-absorption of fluorescent dye solutions. P. Proházi and P. Nagy (Univ. Szeged, Hung.) *Acta Univ. Szegedi. Chem. et Phys.*, 16, 30(1959)(in English).—A method of calcd. is elaborated by which the emission band which does not contain the self-absorption effect can be calcd. on the basis of the emission data. When an EtOH soln. contg. 0.132 g./l. acridine orange was studied at various vessel widths, the intensity of the emission (ranging between 507 and 612 m μ) changed proportionally with the width of the vessel. In the section, however, where the absorption was very intense, the intensities hardly diverged, showing that the emission is influenced by self-absorption. Similar results were obtained with solns. contg. 0.351 and 0.0046 g./l. dye. These showed distinct max.; their positions shifted, depending on concn., towards red. If on measuring the fluorescence emission, the direction of the exciting light and that of the observation are perpendicular, then the intensity of the emission, taking the self-absorption into account, can be calcd. according to $I'_e = I_e / (1 - e^{-\alpha t})$ where I'_e denotes the intensity of the emission on subtraction of self-absorption, I_e the intensity of the emission, α the absorption coeff., and t the width of the vessel. — I. F.

Gabor, M. Scultety, S. Szorady, I.

Inhibitory effects of hematoxylin on histamine. Kiserletes orvostud.
3 no.6:432-435 1951. (CIML 21:4)

1. Doctors. 2. Pharmaceutic Institute, Szeged Medical University.

GABOR, M.; SZORADY, I.

The effect of hematoxylin on experimental mustard oil inflammation.
Acta physiol. hung. 3 no. 2:405-407 1952. (CLML 24:3)

1. Of the Institute of Pharmacology of Szeged University.

GABOR, M.; SZORADY, I.; DIRNER, Z.

The inhibiting effect of the members of the haematoxylin group
on the action of histidine-decarboxylase. Acta physiol. hung. 3 no.
3-4:595-600 1952. (CIML 24:5)

1. Of the Institute of Pharmacology of Szeged University.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001754530001-5

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KOLTAY, Miklos, dr.,; SZORADY, Istvan, dr.

Importance of tetracycline in pediatrics. Orv. hetil. 96 no.
45:1234-1239 6 Nov 55.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikajának (igazgató:
Waltner Károly dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(PEDIATRIC DISEASES, therapy,

tetracycline)

(TETRACYCLINE, therapeutic use,

pediatric dis.)

GABOR, Miklos; SZORADY, Istvan; SIPOS, Karoly

Effects of drugs on changes in capillary permeability caused
by thermo-stimulation. Kiserletes orvostud. 8 no.2:121-126
March 56.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyogyszertani Intezete,
Gyermek, es Bor- es Nemibeteg Klinikaja.

(CAPILLARY PERMEABILITY

eff. of exper. burns & influence of various drugs
in rats. (Hun))

(BURNS, exper.

eff. on capillary permeability in rats, influence of
various drugs. (Hun))

SZOBADY, Istvan, dr.; KOLTAY, Miklos, dr.

Experiences with chlorpromazine (largactil) therapy.
Gyermekgyogyaszat 7 no.7:214-219 July 56.

1. A Szegedi Orvostud. Egyetem Gyermekklinik. (Igaz.:
Waltner, Karoly, dr. egyetemi tanar) kozl.

(CHLORPROMAZINE, ther. use
pediatric dis., indic. & clin. evaluation (Hun))

(PEDIATRIC DISEASES, ther.
chlorpromazine, indic. & clin. evaluation (Hun))

SZORADY, Istvan, dr.; GABOR, Miklos, dr.; SIPOS, Karoly, dr.

Effects of cortisone in experimental burns. Borgyogy. vener.
szemle 10 no.2:79-81 March 56.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyegyetemi Gyermekklinika igaz.: Waltner
Karoly dr. egyetemi tanar), Noi Klinika (igaz.: Batizfalvy Janos dr.
egyetemi tanar) es Bor-es Nemibeteg Klinika (igaz.: Ravnay Tamas dr.
egyetemi tanar) koal.

(BURNS, exper.

inj. eff. on capillary permeability in rats, prev. by
cortisone (Hun))

(CAPILLARY PERMEABILITY

inj. eff. of exper. burns in rats, prev. by cortisone
(Hun))

(CORTISONE, eff.

prev. of inj. eff. of exper. burns on capillary permeability
in rats (Hun))

SZORADY, Istvan, dr.

Clinical significance of potassium metabolism and its disorders:
case of idiopathic hypokalemia in childhood. Gyermekgyogyaszat 8
no.3-4:65-82 Mar-Apr 57.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikajának (Igazgató:
Waltner, Karoly, dr. egyetemi tanár) kozleménye.

(POTASSIUM, metab.

clin. significance of metab. & metab. disord. (Hun))

(POTASSIUM, in blood

hypokalemia, idiopathic, in child (Hun))

IVADY, Gyula, Dr.; BUZAS, Geza; SZORADY, Istvan, Dr.

Mechanism of action of hip. Gyermekgyogyaszat 8 no.9-10:299-302
Sept-Oct 57.

1. A szegedi Orvosyudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikajának (Igazgató:
Waltner Karoly dr. egyet. ny. r. tanár) Gyógyszerészeti Intézetének és
Egyetemi Gyógyszertárának (Igazgató: David Lajos dr. egyet. ny. r.
tanár közlemenye.

(FLOWERS

hip extracts, pharmacol. & mechanism of action (Hun))

KOLTAY, Miklos, dr.; SZORADY, Istvan, dr.

Largactil therapy in intracranial hemorrhages in newborn and premature infants. Orv. hetil. 98 no.14:364-365 7 Apr 57.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikajának (igazgató: Waltner, Karoly, dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.
(CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE, in inf. & child
ther., chlorpromazine, in newborn & premature (Hung)
(INFANT, NEWBORN, dis.
cerebral hemorrh., ther., chlorpromazine (Hung)
(INFANT, PREMATURE, dis.
same)
(CHLORPROMAZINE, ther. use
cerebral hemorrh. in newborn & premature inf. (Hung))

SZORADY, Istvan, Dr.; KOLTAY, Miklos, Dr.

Clinical significance of staraxics or tranquilizers. Orv. hetil. 99 no. 15:
489-493 13 Apr 58.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinika janak (igazgato: Waltner
Karoly dr. egyet. tanar) kozlemenye.

(TRANQUILIZING AGENTS

classif., pharmacol. & clin. significance (Hun))

KOLTAY, Miklos, Dr.; SZORADY, Istvan

Experiences on the pediatric application of ataraxics (tranquilizers)
Orv. hetil. 99 no.15:494-496 13 Apr 58.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinika janak (igazgato: Waltner
Karoly dr. egyet. tanar) kozlemenye.

(TRANQUILIZING AGENTS, ther. use
pediatric dis. (Hun))
(PEDIATRIC DISEASES, ther.
tranquilizing agents (Hun))

SZORADY, Istvan, Dr.

Pantothenic acid therapy of paralytic ileus and intestinal atony (subileus) in infancy and childhood. Orv. hetil. 99 no.43:1498-1503 26 Oct 58.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikajának (igazgató: Waltner Károly dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION, in inf. & child

adynamic, ther., pantothenic acid (Hun))

(INTESTINES, dis.

atony in inf. & child, ther., pantothenic acid (Hun))

(PANTOTHENIC ACID, ther. use

intestinal atony & adynamic intestinal obstruct. in inf. & child (Hun))

SZORADY, Istvan, Dr.

Pediatric work in Finland. Gyermekgyogyaszat 10 no.8:245-251 Aug 1959

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikajának (igazgató:
Waltner Karoly dr.) kozlemenye
(PEDIATRICS)

SZORADY, Istvan, dr.

Increased capillary permeability as pathomechanical factor in
pediatric diseases. Orv.hetil. 100 no.38:1353-1358 S '59.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekclinikajának
(igazgató: Waltner Karoly dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.
(PEDIATRIC DISEASES physiol.)
(CAPILLARY PERMEABILITY physiol.)

SZORADY, Istvan; VICSAY, Margit; OBAL, Ferenc

Effect of pantothenic acid on the sensitivity of the intestine
to acetylcholine in rats. Kiserletes Orvostudomany 12 no.1:
75-79 1960.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinika es Klettani
Intezete.

(PANTOTHENIC ACID pharmacol)

(ACETYLCHOLINE pharmacol)

(INTESTINES pharmacol)

SZORADY, Istvan, dr.; PINTER, Gizella, dr.; PINTER, Attila, dr.

Alizarin test. Orv.hetil. 101 no.46:1641-1642 13 '60.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Gyermekklinika.
(KIDNEY FUNCTION TESTS)

SZORADY, Istvan, dr.; TOTH, Gyorgy, dr.; TAKACS, Odon, dr.

Glutarimide therapy of asphyxia neonatorum. Orv.hetil. 101 no.52:
1850-1853 25 D'60.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Gyermekklinika es Elettani
Intezet.
(ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM ther)
(ANALEPTIC ther)

SZORADY, Istvan; KOLTAY, Miklos; DOMBRADI, Geza; TAKACS, Odon

Studies on electrolytes in artificial hibernation. Kiserletes
orvostud. 13 no.4:337-344 Ag '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikaja es Elettani
Intezete.

(HIBERNATION ARTIFICIAL metab) (ELECTROLYTES metab)

BZORADY, Istvan, dr.

Experience with trioxazin in pediatrics. Gyermekgyogyaszat 13
no.2:47-52 F '62.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikajának kozlemenye.
(PEDIATRICS ther) (TRANQUILIZING AGENTS ther)

SZORADY, Istvan, dr.; FAJ, Piroska, dr.

Our experience with the pediatric use of a phenothiazine derivative (Frenolon) of Hungarian production. Gyermekgyogyaszat 13 no.6:179-185 Je '62.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikajának közleménye.

(TRANQUILIZING AGENTS ther)

SZORADY, I.; MARKKANEN, T.; MUSTAKALLIO, E.; WIKSTROM, J.

Studies on the pantothenic acid level in the blood of children and
adolescents. Gyermekgyogyaszat 13 no.7:193-196 Jl '62.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikaja, a turkui
Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szerobakteriologiai Intezete es a turkui
Kommunalis korhaz kozlemenye.
(PANTOTHENIC ACID blood)

SZORADY, Istvan, dr.

Diethetic significance of pantothenic acid in infancy. Gyermekgyogyaszat
13 no.7:197-201 Jl '62.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinikahanak kozlemenye.
(PANTOTHENIC ACID nutrition & child) (INFANT NUTRITION)

SZORADY, Istvan; SZ.-ne VICSAY, Margit; OBAL, Ferenc; PUSZTAI, Rozalia;
TOTH, Janos

Data on the effect of pantothenic acid on the isolated intestine.
Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.3:281-286 Je '62.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Elettani Intezete es Gyermekklinikaja.
(PANTOTHENIC ACID pharmacol) (INTESTINES pharmacol)

HUNGARY

SZORADY, Istvan, TOTH, Gyorgy, GAZDAG, Istvan; Medical University, Pediatric Clinic and X-Ray Clinic (Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyermekklinika-ja es Rontgenklinikaja), Szeged.

"Observations Concerning the Protective Action of Pantothenic Acid Against Radiation."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomany, Vol 15, No 2, Apr 63, pp 134-136.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Preliminary tests indicate that the life-span of mice exposed to whole body X-ray irradiation may be lengthened by a prior treatment with pantothenic acid. It may be assumed that the mechanism of the protective action is dependent on the effect of pantothenic acid on the protection of the epithelium and the capillary walls, and its activating role in tissue regeneration, protein synthesis, antibody production and corticoid synthesis, and also its general anti-allergic properties. Details of the protective action must be worked out by further study. Of 37 references, 8 are Eastern European, the rest is Western.

1/1

SZORADY, I.

Pantothenic acid: experimental results and clinical observations.
Acta pediat. 4 no.1:73-85 '63.

1. Department of Paediatrics, University Medical School, Szeged.
(PANTOTHENIC ACID) (METABOLISM) (INFANT, PREMATURE)
(VITAMIN B DEFICIENCY)

SZORADY, Istvan; TOTH, Gyorgy; GAZDAG, Istvan

Observations on the radio protective effect of pantothenic acid.
Kisérleti orvostud. 15 no.2:134-136 Ap '63.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyermekklinikaja es Rontgenklinikaja.
(PANTOTHENIC ACID) (RADIATION-PROTECTIVE AGENTS)

SZORADY, Istvan, dr., egyetemi adjunktus (Szeged)

Development of infant nutrition. Pt.l. Term tud kozl 5 no.3:
120-122 Mr '61.

SZIBA, I.; KALI, I. /; MAKAISI, G.

Pantothenic acid: Its metabolic effects in normal children. Acta
paediat. acad. sci. Hung. 5 no.2:241-242 '64.

1. Department of Paediatrics (Director: Prof. D. Boda, University
Medical School, Szeged.

TURAJ, Pal, dr.; KISS, Julia, dr.; SZORADY, Istvan, dr.

On the clinical significance of ceruloplasmin. Orv. hetil.
105 no.33:1545-1550 16 Ag '64.

'. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Gyermekklinika (Igazgato:
Boda Domokos dr.).

SZORAI L. Gyula, dr.,; PÁKFI, János

Our experiences with intravenous deprsolone therapy in pediatrics.
Orv. hetil. 106 no.39:1851-1853 26.S '65.

I. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyermekklinika (igazgató: Boda,
Domenkos, dr.).

L 15511-66

ACC NR: AT6007476

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0066/0066

AUTHOR: Madacsy, L.; Szorady, I.; Gabor, M.27
B+ORG: Department of Pediatrics, Department of Gynecology, Medical University of Szeged, Szeged (Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyesem, Gyermekgyogyaszati Tanszek es Nogyogyaszati Tanszek)TITLE: Influence of pantothenic acid on capillary resistance *(This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1964)*

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 66

TOPIC TAGS: rat, blood circulation, physiology, man, vitamin

ABSTRACT: The first part of the experiments was carried out on the shaven back of rats of either sex. Capillary resistance was determined by means of BORBELY's apparatus. In response to suction at a negative pressure of 250 mm Hg for one minute, petechiae appeared. Following the determination of the CR value, the rats were treated

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ACC NR: AT6007476

with pantothenic acid (5 mg/kg, intraperitoneally). Capillary resistance was again determined 3-6 hours after this treatment. The study was considered to be completed when no petechiae appeared after a period of 5 minutes. A significant increase in capillary resistance was achieved in 19 of the 23 animals so treated and no petechiae were visible after 5 minutes. Slight elevations in CR were noted in the other 4 rats as well. In the second part of the experiments, the persistence of the effect was studied in 18 rats. The effect was prolonged in 11 of the animals, present even on the fifth day following the administration of pantothenic acid. Another three animals had a slightly protracted effect. Tests made on 16 small children have likewise shown that pantothenic acid increases CR. [JFES] O

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

SZORENYI, B.

✓ Citrullinimnase, a new crystalline pyridoxal protein.
M B. T. Szorényi, P. Elodi, B. Szorényi, and A. Pusztai
D (Ungar. Akad. Wiss., Budapest).—Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci.
Hung. 7, 103-8 (1966) (in German).—Fine needles of citrul-
linimnase (1.8 g.) (I) with 1200-fold activity were isolated
by $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ fractionation from 1 kg. of crayfish (*Potamo-*
bius astacus or *P. leptodactylus*) muscle. Pyridoxal-5-phos-
phate was required as a coenzyme in the conversion of citrul-
line to arginine in the presence of I and NH_4Cl at pH 9.1.
Edwin L. Sexton

(3)

SECRET NYU, B

/Immunobiological and chemical analysis of serum albumins from closely related species. I. *Acta Biologica Acad. Sci. Budapest.* 1961, 12, 107-117. No. 4, 309-2001966. In English. It has been shown by method of quant. pptn. that serum albumins from horse, donkey, mule (i.e., from closely related animal species) behave as identical antigens. They are said to contain the same N- and C-terminal dipeptides, the common N-terminal dipeptide being asparagyl-threonine and the C-terminal dipeptide: leucyl-alanine. It is noted that the terminal dipeptides in human serum albumin are different from those of horse, donkey, and mule albumins. Chromatograms used

for detn. of C-terminal peptide are shown, also precipitin curves of anti-serum albumin with Ag N (Heidelberger method, C.A. 30, 1589). Detn. of N-terminals is done by the Saenger method (C.A. 40, 53004). G. Cornish

SZ. DEVENYI, B.

DEVENYI, T.; SAJGO, M.; SZORENYI, B.

The cyclic character of the chemical structure of phosphoglyceraldehyde dehydrogenase. Acta physiol. hung. 13 no.2:89-94 1958.

1. Biochemisches institut der ungarischen akademie der wissenschaften, Budapest.

(DEHYDROGENASES

phosphoglyceraldehyde dehydrogenase, evidence on cyclic structure (Ger))

SZORENYI, Bronislava

Studies on D-glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase. **XVII.**
Isolation from monkey muscle. (preliminary report). *Acta physiol.*
hung 17 no. 2:195-196 '60.

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences,
Budapest.

(DEHYDROGENASES chem.)
(MUSCLES metab.)

DEVENYI, T.; SAJGO, M.; SZORENYI, Bronislava.

Comparative analysis of some peptides of Haemoglobin and myoglobin.
Acta physiol. hung. 17 no.2:197-204 '60.

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences,
Budapest.

(HEMOGLOBIN chem.)
(PEPTIDES chem)

DEVENYI, T.; KELETI, T.; SZORENYI, Bronislava; SAJGO, M.

Studies on D-glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenases. XVIII.
The lipid component of the enzyme. Acta physiol. hung. 18 no.4:
271-274 '61.

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

(DEHYDROGENASES chem) (LIPIDS chem)

DEVENYI, Tibor; SAJGO, Mihaly; HORVATH, Edit; SZORENYI, Broniszlava

Detection of D-glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate-dehydrogenase subunits.
Magy kem folyoir 70 no.3:123-125 Mr '64.

1. Biochemical Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

43011-66
ACC NR: AT6031822

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/003/0207/0216

AUTHOR: Devenyi, Tibor—Deven'i, T.; Sajgo, Mihaly—Shaygo, M.; Horvath, Edit—
Khorvat, E.; Szorenyi, Broniszlava—Seren'i, B.; Polgar, Laszlo—Pol'gar, L.

15
B+1

ORG: Institute of Biochemistry, MTA, Budapest (MTA Biokemiai Intezet)

TITLE: Tryptic hydrolysis of glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, no. 3, 1965,
207-216

TOPIC TAGS: hydrolysis, enzyme, polypeptide, paper chromatography

ABSTRACT: A trypsin-resistant 'core' fraction has been isolated from the tryptic hydrolysate of denatured glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase. Four peptides could be separated by means of gel-filtration and micropreparative paper chromatography. It was established that the large peptides are homologues and contain the entire active site of the enzyme. The possibility of the employment of the 'core' fraction for analytic purposes is raised. The authors thank Professor F. B. Straub for valuable suggestions and helpful discussions in this work. The authors also thank Mrs. H. Mozsar, Mrs. K. Lendvai and Mrs. M. Barkoczy for skillful technical assistance. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

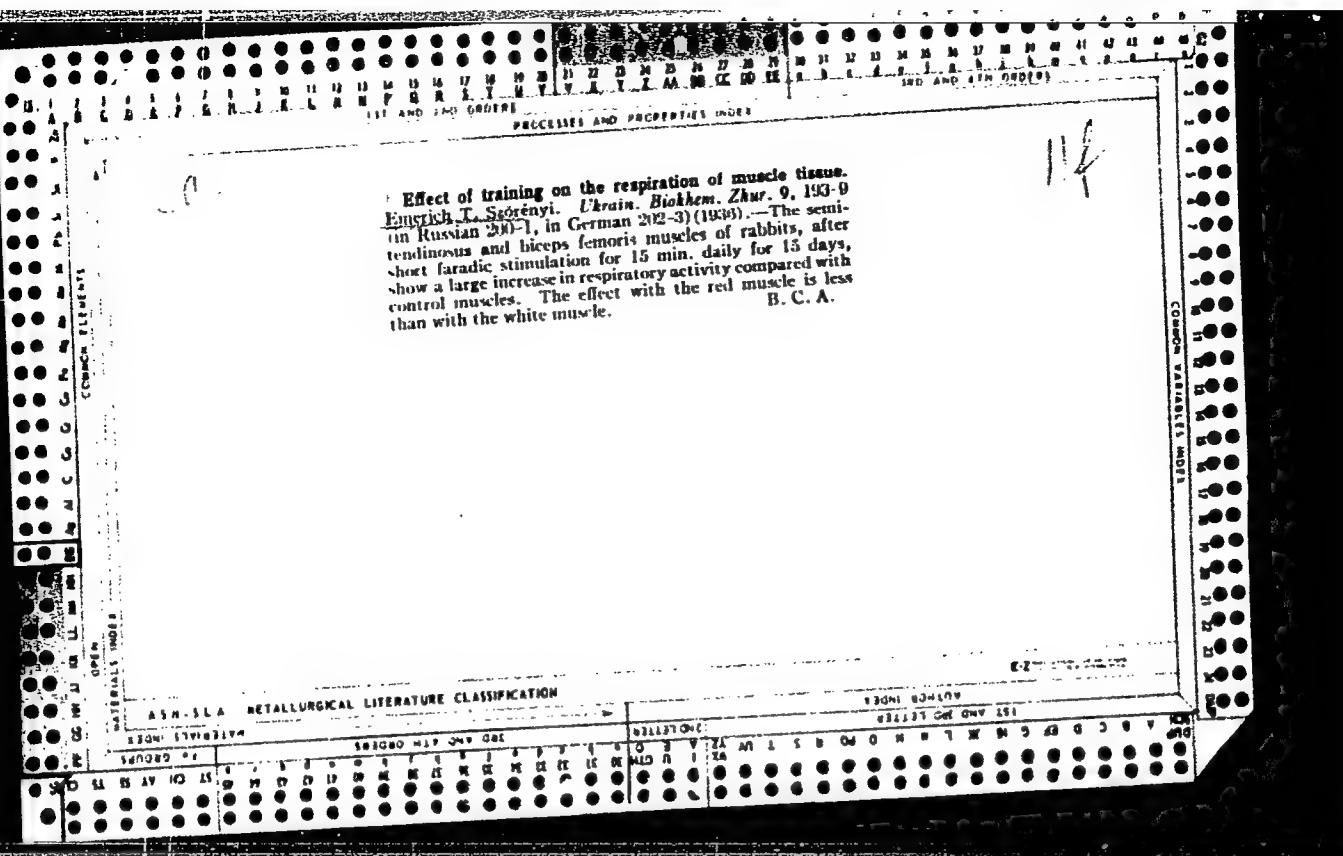
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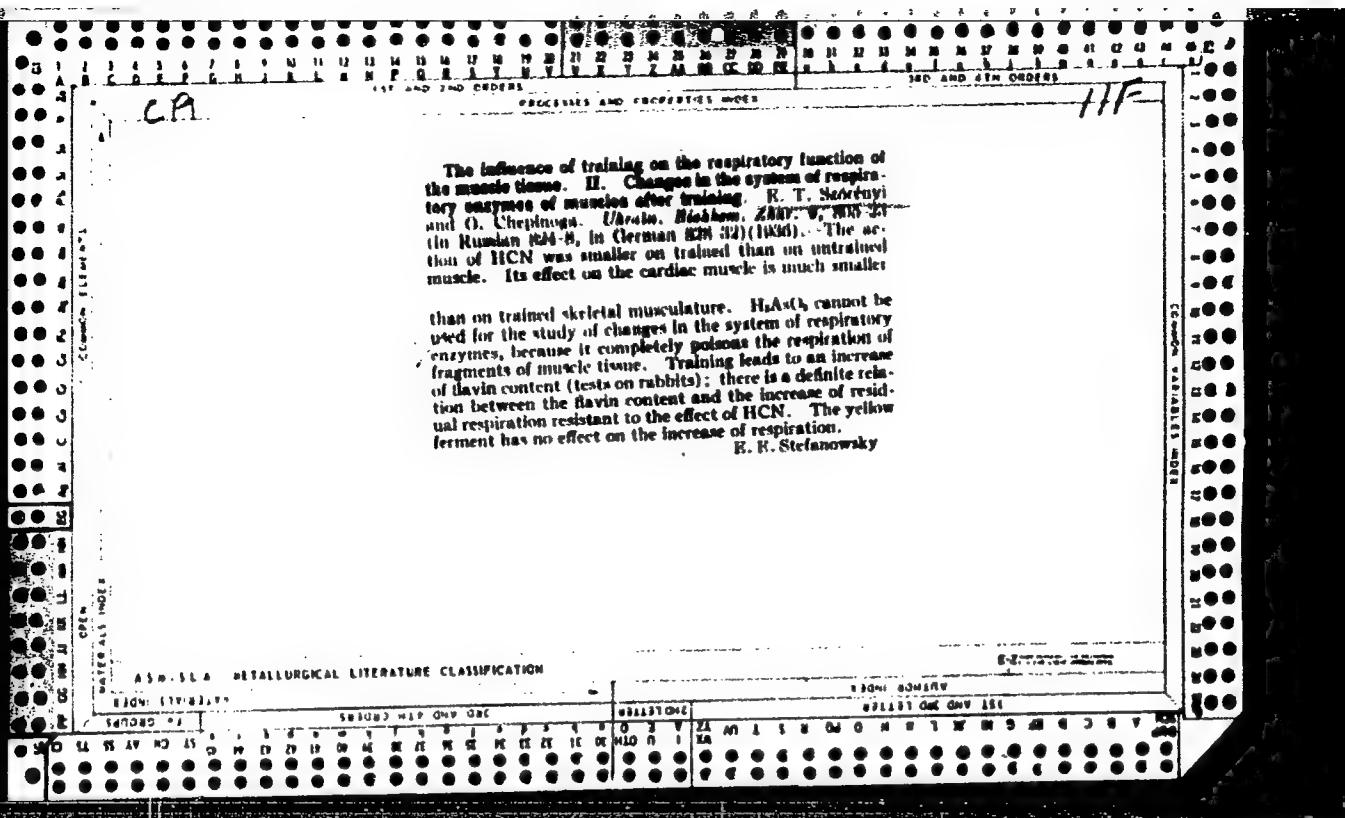
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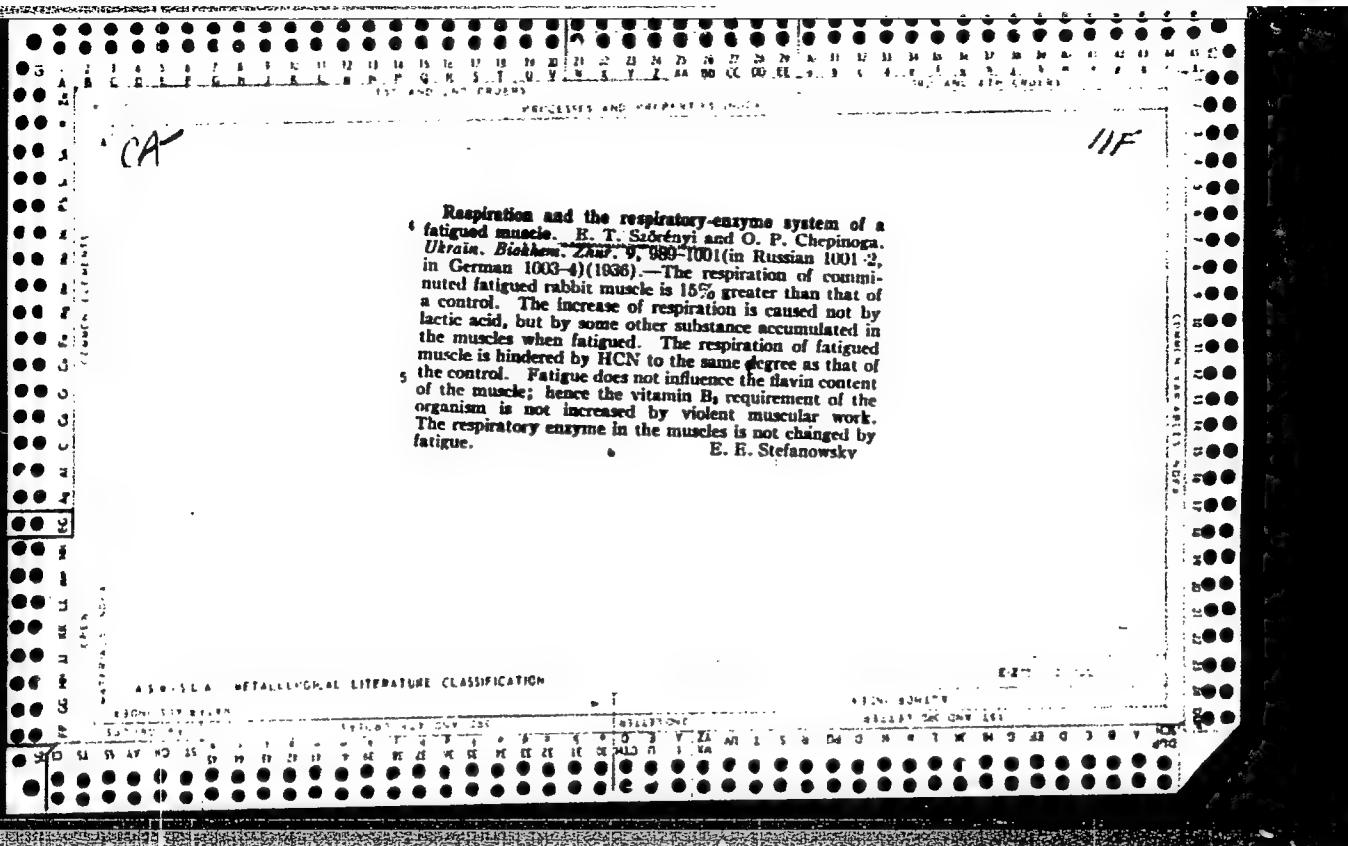
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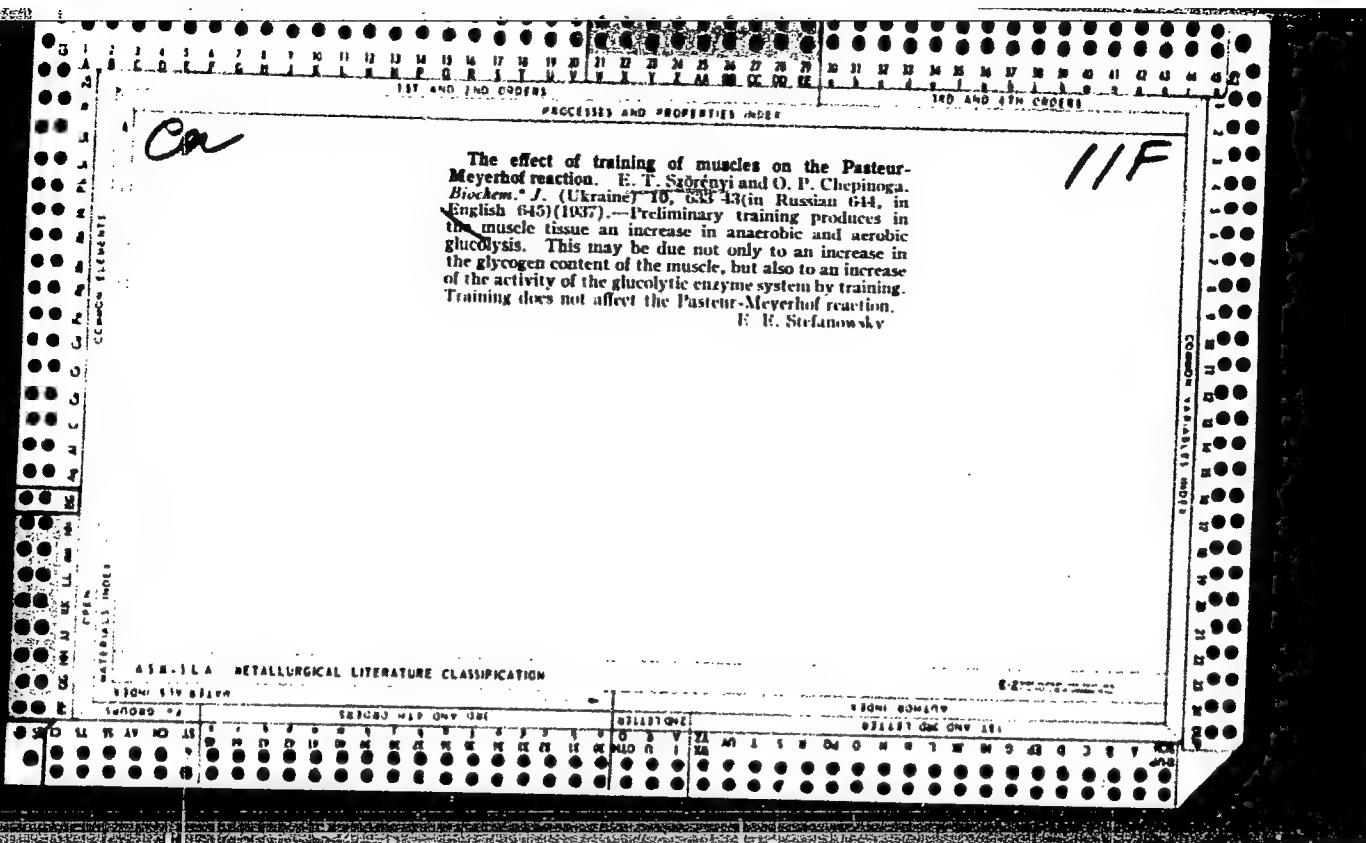
SZORENTY, E. T.

SEE: SORENTY, E. T.



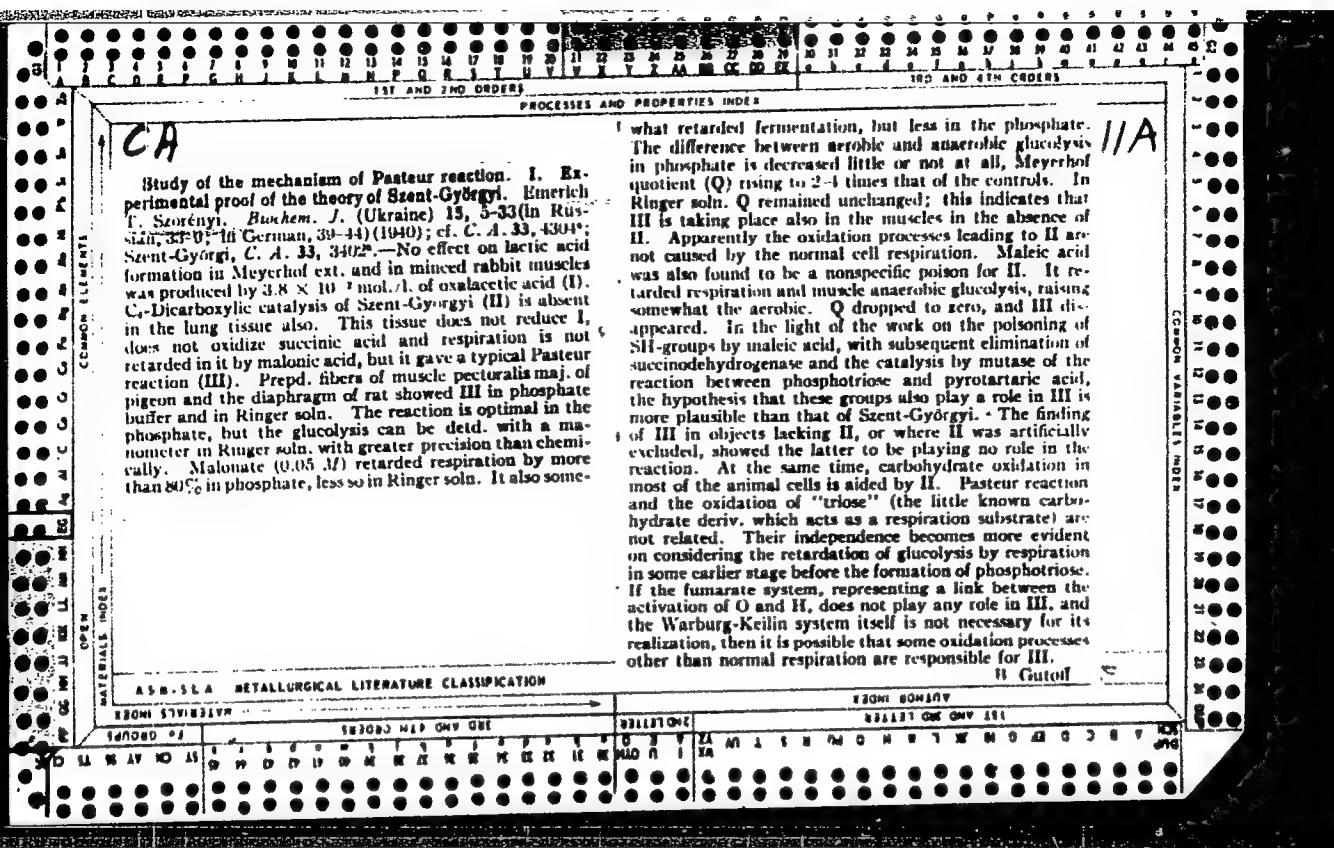


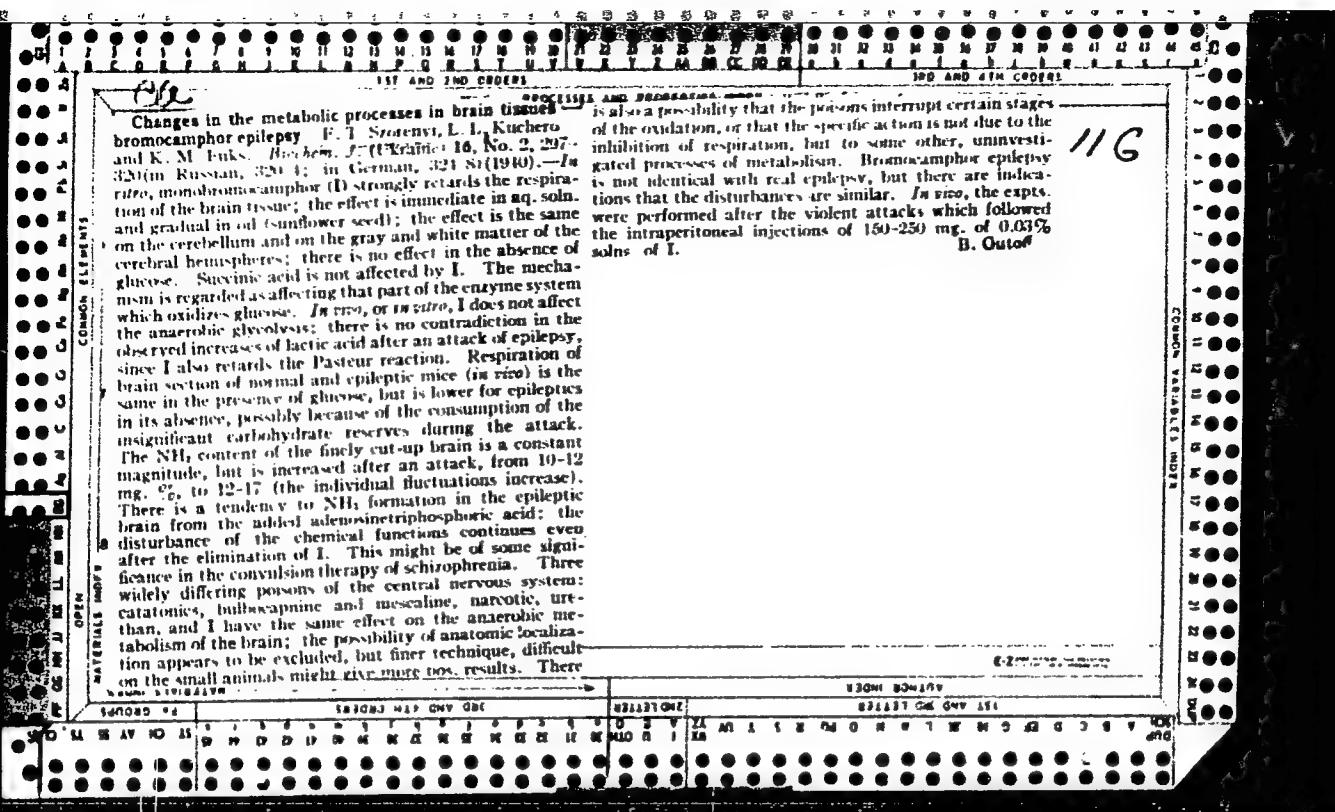




Car

The hydrocyanic acid-resistant part of muscular respiration. E. T. Szöenyi and O. P. Chepina. *Biokhimi. J. (Ukraine)* 11: 807-29 (in Russian, 325, in English, 320) (1988); cf. S. and C., *J. Physiol. U.S.S.R.* 22, 504 (1937); C. I. 31, 3128. Expts. on various muscles of frogs, pigeons, hens and dogs showed a rise in the respiration of minced muscles with an increase of working efficiency, the HCN-sensitive part of the respiration increasing only a little or not at all, while the HCN-resistant part increased considerably. This confirms the result obtained earlier with rabbit muscles. The mincing of rat diaphragms with scissors leads to a considerable rise in the inhibition of respiration by HCN, to a lower extent this is the case with rabbit diaphragms, this shows that the HCN-resistant part of the respiration is a phenomenon characteristic for unmynd muscles and not an artificial product. It possesses the capacity of inhibiting the formation of lactic acid in the muscles, probably owing to the action of the yellow enzyme, which proves that it participates in the Pasteur-Meyerhof reaction. The above results suggest the great physiol. importance of the HCN-resistant part of the respiration in muscle metabolism. F. E. Stefanowsky.





Study of the mechanism of the Pasteur effect. II. Bach reaction. E. T. Sorkuyi, *Ukrain. Biochem. J.* 18, 5-16, (1940) (English summary); cf. *A. 35*, 1439. Bach discovered in 1900 that peroxidase, in the presence of H_2O_2 , retards the effect of zymase, and assumed that the yeast cells belong to the small class of organisms lacking peroxidase. The expt. was repeated by S., using Meyerhof muscle ext., or its acetone prepn., confirming Bach's findings; after excluding the action of catalase, and adding 0.02 M HCN, 0.00005 M of H_2O_2 still induced 30% glycerolysis inhibition; a concn. of 0.00002 M was inactive. This, together with the fact that the reaction is reversible, and that H_2O_2 is an agent inherent to

the cell, gave this reaction an advantage over other models of Pasteur effect. III. Mechanism of the "Bach" reaction. *Ibid.* 17-32.—To determine the effect of H_2O_2 on P compds. accumulated in the muscle preps., three series of expts. were conducted, with Meyerhof ext., acetone prep., and minced muscle tissue (33) mg. of tissue was added to a 2 ml. suspension of 1.4 ml. of isotonic $NaHCO_3$, 0.2 ml. 4% starch, and 0.4 ml. of the other substances to a final concn. of $11.0\text{--}0.2\text{ M}$; CH_3CO_2H , 0.004 M; $NaCl$, 0.2%; and Na_2HPO_4 , 0.02 M; the protein was pptd. with 15 ml. 4% CCl_4 -CH₃. The addition of H_2O_2 hindered, or completely inhibited the formation of lactic acid in all expts.; the readily hydrolyzable P of adenosine triphosphate acid dropped, then completely disappeared, and the labile P of Harden-Young increased in value; the

alkali-hydrolyzable P of phosphotriose increased, as well as the difficulty hydrolyzable P of Embden ester. These changes similar to those induced by $\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ poisoning could be interpreted as inhibition of the oxidation-reduction between phosphoglyceraldehyde and pyruvic acid; the formation of Negelein ester and the phosphorylation of pyruvic acid did not take place, thus destroying the two ways of rephosphorylation of adenylic acid. H_2O_2 did not affect the aldolase reaction; in the presence of Na^+ it inhibited the esterification of inorg. P. Slight concns. of H_2O_2 (0.003M) inhibited the phosphorylation of starch; larger amts. increased the inhibition, but did not completely stop it. This partial inhibition may secure for the cell the effect discovered by Pasteur, consisting of greater economy of consumption of carbohydrates in aerobiosis. IV. Inhibition of glycogen phosphorylation by cellular respiration. *Ibid.* 33-52.—To det. the effect of cell respiration on the phosphorylation of glycogen (without the interference of the oxidative esterification of other acceptors of P_1 -adenylic acid system, creatine, glucose) which take place in aerobiosis in the presence of Na^+ , muscle tissue of rabbit, rat, and pigeon was shaken in an atm. of O_2 at 38° as long as the oxidative esterification lasted (30-40 min.); in one series the samples were refilled with O_2 , in the others with H_2 ; starch and glycogen were added, shaken at 38° , then the disappearance of inorg. P and increase in the difficultly hydrolyzable P were noted, the controls had no polysaccharides. In

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analogy to the coeff. of Meyerhof the following are proposed as the

$$(1) (Q_P^{H_2} - Q_P^O)/Q_O$$

$$(2) (Q_P^{H_2}_{\text{total}} - \text{Inorg} - Q_P^O_{\text{total}} - \text{Inorg})/Q_O$$

oxidative coeff. of phosphorolysis. The phosphorolysis was inhibited to some extent by respiration; the coeffs. were between 1 and 2, similar to those of Meyerhof's. The observations were made on very carefully prep'd. tissue; in finely minced tissues the effect was not observed. To eliminate the possibility of application of Dixon's theory whereby respiration reduces the permeability of the cell, and the enzymes do not reach the substrate, the effect on the glycogen of the cell proper was investigated; the oxidation-reduction of the esterification was retarded by $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, and the elimination of inorg. P could largely be ascribed to glycogen phosphorylation. The elimination of P was also greater in anaerobiosis, proving the retarding effect on cell glycogen as well as on the added; the effect on the difficultly hydrolyzable P was unexpectedly too great, leading to the conclusion that the carbohydrate-preserving action of respiration (Pasteur effect) in warm-blooded animals may be quantitatively attributed to an oxidative inhibition of phosphorolysis of glycogen. This effect was well pronounced in muscle tissues in expts. of short duration (15-30 min.); with liver tissue it was necessary to continue the expts. one hour or longer. The consumption of glycogen in liver sections was 2-3 times higher in H than in O. NaF and $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ completely arrested this effect, and even reversed it, to greater consumption in O. The results indicated aerobiosis as a factor physiologically retarding the formation of blood sugar from liver glycogen, explaining the symptoms of hyperglycemia in asphyxia and other cases of acute anoxemia. Phosphogluconic acid did not inhibit phosphorolysis.

Boris Gutoff

~~SECRET~~ T.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

A new specific property of myosin. V. T. Scorenyi and
O. P. Chepinoga (Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. Ukr. R. S. R.,
Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 18, 169-76 (in Russian,
1946).—This new property is the binding of inorg.
phosphate by myosin (I). I was prep. from rabbit muscle
and subdivided into several fractions A₁, A₂, A₃, B₁, B₂ and
B₃ by aid of 4.5% and 12% KCl in a NaHCO₃-Na₂CO₃ buffer
at pH 9.1, the B fractions are actomyosin (II). Dif-
fusion and ultrafiltration expts. at pH 9.1 and 6.1, of
Na₂HPO₄, adenosinetriphosphate (ATP) (III), adeno-
sinediphosphate, Ca-ATP, Na-ATP in presence or absence
of I, adenosinetriphosphatase (IV), CaCl₂ (V), KH₂PO₄
gave the following results: inorg. P, after addn. to I, is
freely diffusible, it distributes itself according to a Donnan
equil. The phosphate split off from III by IV is partly
bound, and the bound part does not participate in the osmotic
equil. All the fractions of I show this phosphate binding
to a larger or lesser degree, the same holds true for the
IV from potato. The activation of I by V has not much effect
on the phosphate binding. At pH 9.1 10-15 mg. P are
bound per g. of I; the value does not depend on the concen.
of I. P bound this way does not inhibit the III-binding
capacity and the enzymic activity of I, nor the viscosity-
diminishing effect of III on II. If a mol. wt. of 100,000 is
assumed for I, then under these exptl. conditions it will bind
37 moles of III and 50 of P, both values being independent
from each other. Acidifying with AcOH and heat denatura-
tion releases the phosphate bound to I, and the binding
capacity is increased by addn. of concd. KOH; in this last
expt. the presence of inorg. P will falsify the results, as the
enzymized protein obviously is able to bind same. Muscle
brcei and alk. phosphatases do not release the
bound P. It was not possible to identify the acyliophosphate
group. Acetylcholine in concns. of 1:500 to 1:10,000
partly releases the P bound to I. Werner Jacobson

SZORENYI, E. T.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

①
The influence of malonic acid on glycogen consumption
in the muscles. E. T. Szorenyi (Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci.
Ukr.R.S.R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 18, 267-9
(in Russian, 270; in English, 271)(1946).—Polemical
(cf. Kutscher, et al., *C.A.* 35, 1850^{1,4}). W. J.

C.4

11A

Protein-bound phosphate as a product of enzymic hydrolysis of adenosinetriphosphoric acid. E. T. Ščedriy and O. P. Chepina (Acaad. Svi. Ukrainsk. S.S.R., Kiev). *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* **52**, 321-3 (1946).—Inorg. phosphate added to a myosin soln. is freely diffusible through cellophane, and the ultrafiltrate of such a mixt. contains about the same amt. of inorg. phosphate as the initial mixt. When Na-ATP is substituted for the inorg. phosphate in such an amt. as to make the final concn. of terminal phosphate groups approx. equal to the previous concn. of inorg. phosphate, it is found that after equil. is reached, the internal myosin-contg. soln. contains a larger amt. of inorg. phosphate as compared with the external soln. contg. no myosin. Ultrafiltration expts. also indicate that phosphate is bound by myosin. Acidifying with AcOH or denaturing by heat causes myosin to ppt., and release bound P. Alkali increases P-binding capacity of myosin. At pH = 9.1, 10-15 mg. of P are bound by 1 g. of myosin. This value does not depend on myosin concn. No significant effect is produced by activation of ATP by CaCl₂. *Adenosinetriphosphatase* produced from an muscle ext. by pptn. at pH 6.0 shows an effect similar to that of myosin. It is proposed that the bound P may serve as a latent source of osmotic pressure and as a device for maintaining unequal concns. of P in cellular and intracellular spaces. Marshall E. Dostoeck

Marshall in Kentucky

ASA-3.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

THE JOURNAL OF

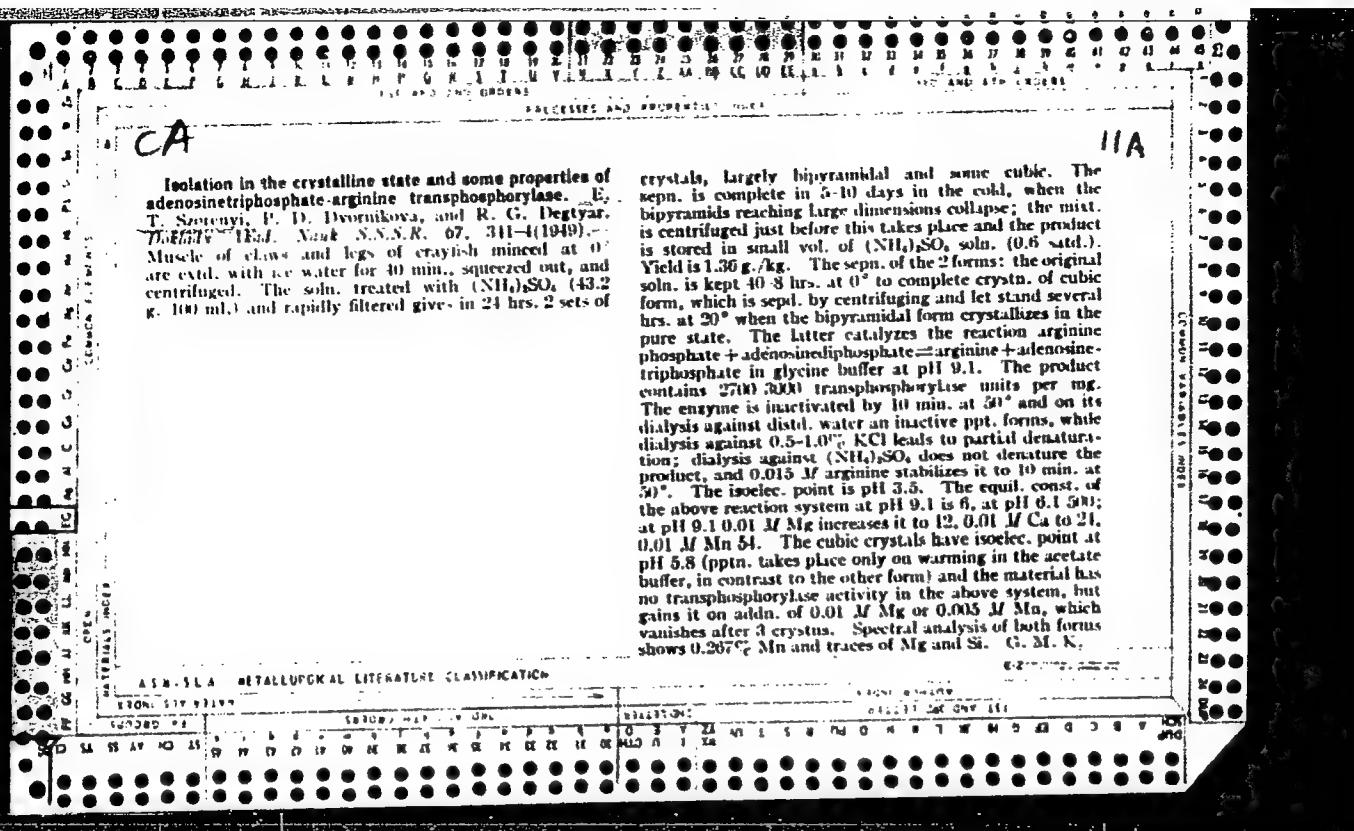
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U S S R

Interaction of myosin with phosphocreatine. E. T. Szörényi and F. D. Dvornikova (Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. Ukr.S.S.R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 20, 255-9 (1948; in Russian); cf. preceding abstr. --The purpose was to det. whether myosin can bind creatine and phosphocreatine, and whether it is possible to phosphorylate myosin by phosphocreatine, in the presence of catalytic amts. of adenosine-diphosphate (ADP). Results: (1) it was proved, by the compensation dialysis method (C.A. 48, 4602a) that myosin cannot bind either; both diffuse freely in the presence of myosin. (2) The possibility of transfer of phosphocreatine P to myosin in the presence of Ca and catalytic amts. of adenosinetriphosphate (ATP) was proved. Small amts. of phosphocreatine P split during compensation dialysis do not bind to myosin in the absence of the adenylic system. Myosin was prepd. according to Lyubimov and Pevzner (C.A. 25, 74329); creatine from rabbit muscle; phosphocreatine by enzymic phosphorylation of creatine by phosphoglyceric acid. The purity of the self prepn. of phosphocreatine was about 60%. Dialysis was carried out at room temp. for 20-21 hrs.

Clayton F. McLoone



SORENI, E. T.

PA 54/49T68

USSR/Medicine - Adenosintriphosphatase
Medicine - Biochemistry

JUL 49

"Isolation in Crystal Form and Description of Some
Properties of an Adenosintriphosphatase," E. T.
Soren, P. D. Dvorzhikova, R. G. Degtyar, Inst of
Biochem, Acad. Sci USSR, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LIV, No 2

Simple method, suitable for students, is worked out
for isolating adenosintriphosphatase in two crystal
forms. Phosphatase activity of crystal ferment, in-
cluding amount of albumin per milligram, is tabulated
for one crystal form and a mixture of both.

USSR/Medicine - Adenosintriphosphatase
(Contd)

54/49T63
Jul 49

Fermentative nature of the second form has not yet
been clarified. Submitted by Acad A. V. Palladin
21 Apr 49.

54/49T68

SOROKNI, E.T.; DECTYAR, R.G.

Relation of action to adenosinetriphosphate-creatine-pherase. Ukr.
biokhim.zhur. 22 no.2:135-143 '50. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Institut biokhimii Akademii nauk URSR, Kiev.
(ACTINS) (ENZYMES)

SLOKEMAN, E. J.

biosynthesis of arginine phosphate from citrulline. E. J. Slokeman, P. Blodi, and T. Deutcher (Budapest, Inst. Biophys., Budapest). *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 3, 327-51 (1964) (in German).—Arginine phosphate (II) was formed by crayfish muscle ext. from citrulline (I) in the presence of NH₃ and adenosinetriphosphate (ATP). This involved two reactions. The formation of arginine (III) from I and the subsequent phosphorylation of III which was catalyzed by argininephosphoesterase. The crayfish muscle contained all 3 substrates for the reaction, namely, I, NH₃, and ATP. Muscles of *Helix pomatia* and *Dytiscus marginalis* did not contain I. Amino acids and amino dicarboxylic acids inhibited the formation of III from I. Phenylhydrazine and hydroxylamine prevented the formation of I from II, but not from III. The muscle ext. inactivated by dialysis was reactivated by the conjoint addition of pyridoxal phosphate and ammonium salts. The circulinase is a pyridoxal phosphate protein. The reaction is reversible and it has a pH optimum at 9.1. S. Ellis

R. J. S.

Szorényi, E. T.

USSR
HUNG

The identity of protein F-0.7 with the enzyme D-glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase. E. T. Szorényi and P. Eödöi (Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. Hung. Peoples Rep., Budapest). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhurn.* 26, 357-96 (1954) (in Russian).—A cryst. protein fraction designated as F-0.7 was previously isolated from rabbit muscle (cf. *ibid.* 22, 127 (1950)). It was identified as D-glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase. Similar fractions were isolated from muscle of hogs and cattle. The activity of the fraction reached its max. on the 3rd-4th purification. F-0.7 differs from phosphoglyceraldehyde dehydrogenase prep'd. by the method of Cori, *et al.* (C.A. 42, 881a) only in the method of its crystn. and the shape of its crystals. All biochem. properties of F-0.7, known D-glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, and phosphoglyceraldehyde dehydrogenase of Cori were identical. The method used for the isolation of F-0.7 is claimed to be simple. B. S. Levine

SEKERNYI, S.

I. Morobkov's Guide to the Classification and Methodology to Tertiary Mollusks;
a review. p. 37.
FOLYÓIRAT MEGÍNDÍT. BULLETIN OF THE HUNGARIAN GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Budapest, Vol.
74, no. 4, Oct./Dec. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (AEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Incl.

SORENI, E.T.

USSR/Biology - Biochemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 31/49

Authors : Deych, T. L., and Soreni, E. T., Act. Memb. of Hungarian Acad. of Sc.

Title : Amino-end groups of gliadins and their change under the effect of intergeneric hybridization

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/4, 623-626, Oct. 1, 1954

Abstract : Biochemical data on the establishment of amino-end groups of certain gliadins (vegetable proteins) are presented. Fourteen references: 6-USA; 3-USSR; 3-Hungarian; 1-French and 1-German (1925-1954). Table; drawings.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. Hungary, Institute of Biochemistry, Budapest

Presented by : Academician I. A. Oparin, June 28, 1954

SEJRENKI, E.

Notes for the study of Archiacia (Echinoidea), In French, p. 383,
ACTA GEOLOGICA, (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia) Budapest, Vol. 3,
No. 4, 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

sz Szrenyi, E. T.

✓ Citrulliniminase, a new crystalline pyridoxal protein.
M. E. T. Szrenyi, P. Etodi, B. Szrenyi, and A. Pusztai
D (Ungar. Akad. Wiss., Budapest). *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 7, 103-5 (1955) (in German).—Fine needles of citrulliniminase (1.8 g.) (I) with 1200-fold activity were isolated by $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ fractionation from 1 kg. of crayfish (*Potamobius astacus* or *P. leptodactylus*) muscle. Pyridoxal-5-phosphate was required as a coenzyme in the conversion of citrulline to arginine in the presence of I and NH_4Cl at pH 9.1.
Edwin L. Sexton

(3)

SORENI, E.T.

Citrulline iminase, a new crystalline pyridoxal protein. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 27 no.3: 394-400 1955. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Institut biokhimii Akademii nauk Vengerskoy Narodnoy Respubliki, Budapest.
(ENZYMES,
citrulline iminase)

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SZOKREAPP

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SZORENYI, E.

[Handwritten note: Nature of record is not clearly legible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754530001-5

SZORENYI, E.

✓ Crystallization and comparative studies of B-J-phospho-

2

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SZORENYI, E.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001754530001-5"

KELMI, T.; SZORENYI, E.

Comparative studies on Lebedew's juice prepared from beer and
alcohol yeast. Acta physiol. hung. 9 no.4:399-405 1956.

I. Biochemisches Institut der Ungarischen Akademie der
Wissenschaften, Budapest.

(YEASTS

Saccharomyces cerevisiae, isolation of multienzyme
system from alcohol & beer & cond. for activity. (Ger))

(ENZYMES

multienzyme system from Saccharomyces cerevisiae in
alcohol & beer, isolation & cond. for activity. (Ger))

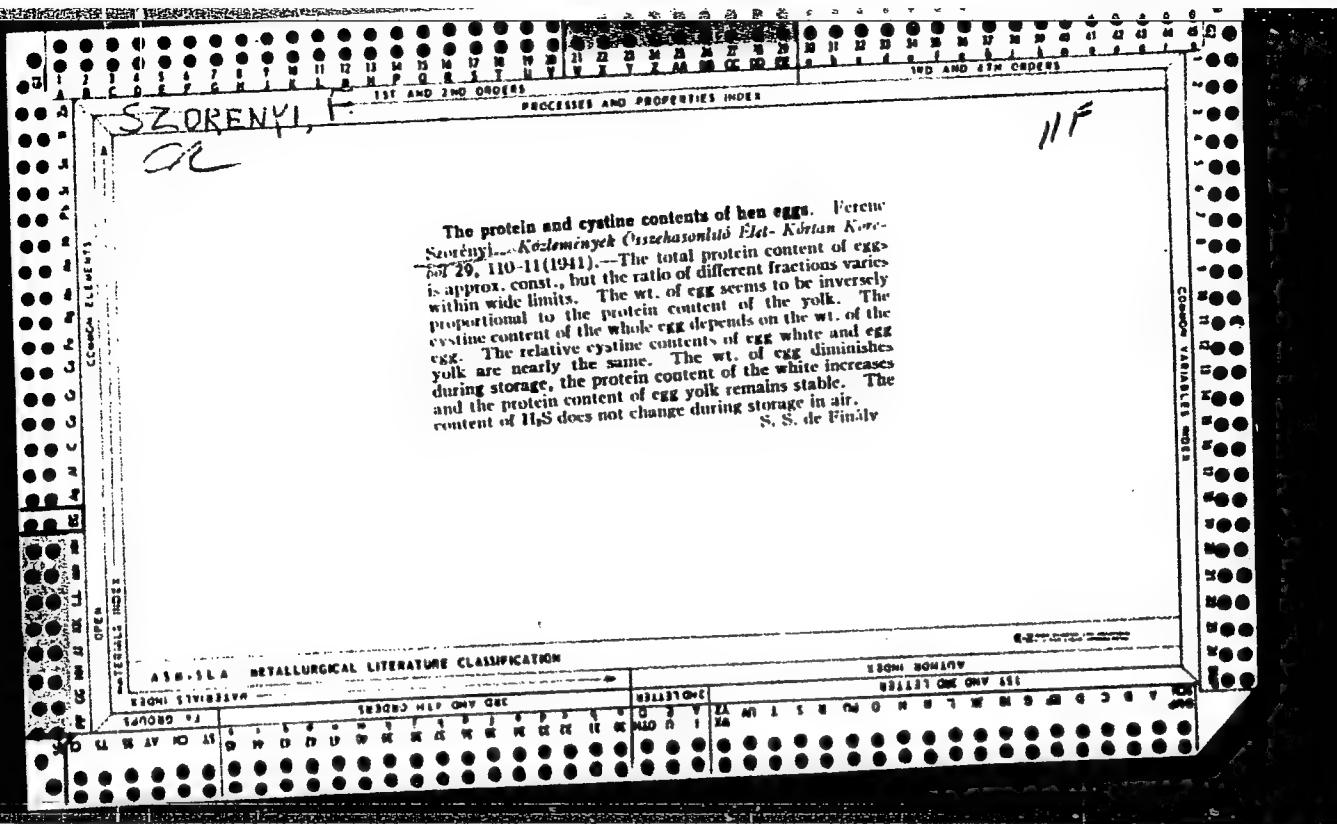
SZORENYI, E.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Vol. 63, no. 3, 1958

Szorenyi, E. Remnants of echinoderms in the Strazov Mountains and in the Slovak Paradise. In German. p. 129.

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI)LC, Vol. 8, No. 1,
Jan. 1958



COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Applications. Food Industry.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 62636

AUTHOR : Schneider, L; Szorenui, F.
INSTITUTE : -
TITLE : A Rapid Method for the Detection of Falcifications
in Meat Products by Means of the Precipitation *
ORIG. PUB. : Magyar allatorv. Iroda, 1957, 12, No 7-9, 236-237

ABSTRACT : It was established that an antigen for the pre-
cipitation reaction may be prepared from an emul-
sion, consisting of the ground mass of the inves-
tigated product. Under these conditions the pre-
cipitation reaction may be accomplished in the
course of 1-2 hours.

*Reaction.

Card: 1/1

SZORENYI, Janos

Making national large-scale maps. Geod kart 14 no.4:283-287
'62.

1. Osztalyvezeto mernok, FTI.

MICHELBERGER, Fal; SZORO, Janos

The Ikarus 66 city motorbus. Jrmu mezo gep 7 no.2: 58-65
'60.

SZORO, Zoltan, dr.

Organization of blood supply in the country. *Nepgeszsegugy* 35
no. 9:233-234 Sept 54.

1. Kozlemeny az Orszagos Verallato Szolgaltattol (igazgato: Sores
Balint dr.)
(BLOOD BANDS
Hungary, organiz.)

SZORO, Zoltan, dr.

Completion of the territorial tasks of the hospitals in the city
of Szekesfehervar and the district of Fejer. Nepegeszsegugy 43
no.11:331-334 N '62.
(PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION) (HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION)

SZOSLAND, J.

The shuttle trajectory, a principal factor in the evaluation of the regulation of a loom. I. (To be contd.) p. 44.

PRZEGLAD WLOKIENNICKI. (Stowarzyszenie Inżynierow i Technikow Przemysłu Włokienniczego) Łódź, Poland. Vol. 12, no. 1, Jan. 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

SZOSLAND, J.

The shuttle trajectory, a principal factor in the evaluation of the regulation of a loom. III. p. 270.

PRZEGLAD WLOKIENNICKI. (Stowarzyszenie Inżynierow i Technikow Przemysłu Słokienniczego) Łódz, Poland. Vol. 12, no. 5/6, May/June 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

SZOGIAND, Janusz, Dr. ing.

Determination of contact zones of the shuttle and the picker
during the impact and the braking. Magy textil 15 no.5/6:
220-223 My-Je '63.

1. Muzsaki Foiskola, Lodz, Lengyelorszag.

SZOSLAND, Janusz

Checking and adjusting the shuttle passes in a plain loom.
Przegl wlokiem 17 no. 2:64-71 F '63.

1. Politechnika, Lodz.

SZOSLAND, MARIA.

KRAWCZYK, Zofia; SZOSLAND, Maria

*Case of congenital night blindness with a visual modifications
of pigmentation in the fundus oculi (so-called Oguchi's disease)
Klin. oczna 24 no.2:139-141 1954.*

*1. Z Kliniki Chorob Oczu Akademii Medycznej w Łodzi. Kierownik:
prof. dr med. J. Sobanski.
(NIGHT BLINDNESS,
Oguchi's dis.)

SOEAN'SKI, Ya. [Sobanski, J.]; SHOSLAND, V. [Szosland, W.]; ZEYDLER, L. [Zejdler, L.]; ZHELAVSKA-RYBUS, Ye. [Zelawska-Rybus, E.]

Causes of the development of astereoscopy, its clinical symptoms and treatment. Uch.zap. GNII glaz.bol. no.7:203-207 '62.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz kliniki glaznykh bolezney (rukovoditel' - prof. Ya. Soban'ski) Meditsinskoy akademii v Lodzi, Pol'skaya Narodnaya Respublika.
(STRABISMUS)

SOBANSKI, Janusz, prof. dr. med.; SZOSLANDOWA, Wanda; LUSZALOWA, Barbara;
BASZCZYNSKA-ZIELINSKA, Barbara

The causes of "primary" and "secondary" glaucoma. Klin. oczna
35 no.2:179-181 '65.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Oczu Akademii Medycznej w Łodzi (Kierownik:
prof. dr. med. J. Sobanski).

SZOSTAK, E.

• P O L •

The Determination of Corrections for the Calculation of Elongation and Spread in the Hot Rolling of Alloy Steels. Z. Wusatowski and E. Szostak. (*Prace Instytutu Ministerstwa Przemysłu, 1954, 6, 101-114*). [In Polish]. In order to adapt Wusatowski's formula for determining the elongation and spread of alloy steels during rolling, 13 types of steels (mainly Cr-Ni) were tested under normal rolling-without annealing. On the basis of the results obtained the formula was modified by introducing a correction factor α , the values of which can be read off from the graphs given in the paper. With this modified formula other corrections for the effect of temperature, rolling speed, and the state of roll surfaces are unnecessary.—V. G.

SZOSTAK, Jerzy, inz. (Warszawa)

An interesting building constructed by the Zelbat Industrial Construction Enterprise. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 33 no.3:181-182 Mr'61.

SZOSTAK, Wiktor; SZOSTAK, Lucyna

Effect of diets on the cholesterol level in human sera. Polski tygod.
lek. 16 no.11:392-396 13 Mr '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy w
Warszawie; kierownik: doc. dr med. E. Ruzyllo.

(CHOLESTEROL blood) (FATS nutrition & diets)

1284. Rotary drilling technology in the light of the U.S.S.R. experience. L. Szostak, Nefm (Krakow), 1954, 10 (5), 107-9. --Rotary progress depends on P , axial pressure on drill, n , revs per minute, and q , rate of mud flow in l/minute, as well as qualities of drill, mud, and rock. Each relationship can be represented by a graph sloping steeply at first and later flattening out or even reversing its slope. Bearing in mind the wear of the bit, the most economical values are at the point where these curves flatten out. Furthermore, as P and n are increased it becomes necessary to raise q in order to keep the bit free and cool. The Polish IP is working to adapt these observations to the conditions and equipment available in Poland. M. S.

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SZOSTAK, L.

A1000 Reports of Attachments, 1945-1946, 1947-1948

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